

## PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

JAY TUTTLE, M. D.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

Acting Assistant Surgeon

U. S. Marine Hospital Service.

Office hours: 10 to 12 a.m. 1 to 4:30 p.m.

477 Commercial Street, 2nd Floor.

Dr. RHODA C. HICKS

OSTEOPATHIST

Mansell Bldg. 573 Commercial St.

PHONE BLACK 2065.

DR. T. L. BALL,

DENTIST.

524 Commercial St. Astoria, Oregon.

DR. VAUGHAN,

DENTIST

Fythian Building, Astoria, Oregon.

Dr. W. C. LOGAN

DENTIST

578 Commercial St., Shanahan Building

## MISCELLANEOUS.

C. J. TRENCHARD

Real Estate, Insurance, Commission and Shipping.

CUSTOM HOUSE BROKER.

Office 133 Ninth Street, Next to Justice Office.

ASTORIA, OREGON.

## BEST 15 CENT MEAL.

You can always find the best 15-cent meal in the city at the Rising Sun Restaurant.

612 Commercial St.

## FIRST-CLASS MEAL

for 15c; nice cake, coffee, pie, or doughnuts, 5c, at U. S. Restaurant.

434 Bond St.

## BAY VIEW HOTEL

E. GLASER, Prop.

Home Cooking, Comfortable Beds, Reasonable Rates and Nice Treatment.

## AIDS TO GOOD LOOKS.

Brains and Graceful Hands Add to Woman's Attractiveness.

Amelle of Portugal, the handsomest queen in Europe, declares no woman can be beautiful who is not also intellectual. Every woman not a born idiot has brains enough to cultivate and develop if she will look after them. Queen Amelle herself has been so impressed with the necessity of intellectual training for a woman who would be attractive that she has studied law, medicine and art. She takes a live interest in all that pertains to the welfare of her subjects, and they love her enthusiastically.

Amelle of Portugal is a skilled athlete. She swims, rides horseback, cycles and takes long walks. She bids women who would make themselves comely to live outdoors as much as possible. She says: "Breathe outdoor air. Live in it. Revel in it." To the end that pure air may circulate freely through houses, Queen Amelle bids women throw away their portieres and bric-a-brac. "Don't have useless trifles around," she says, which is advice most excellent. Nothing is more conducive to first class lung trouble than dust catching bric-a-brac and the air hindering, stuffy, stifling draperies and curtains in some women's houses. It makes one feel crawly and sneezy to look at them.

"Away with such trash!" says lovely Queen Amelle.

## To Limber the Hands.

Women who do much housework often find their hands and fingers becoming stiff and therefore awkward. Perfectly limber wrists and fingers can never look awkward, and their owner will never be at a loss what to do with her hands.

Certain simple exercises, in the power of the busiest woman to perform, will prevent the stiffening process and even stop it after it has set in. The first is that movement of the arms which sets free the shoulder muscles. Stand erect, with the muscles of your hands, arms and shoulders as limber as possible. Then raise your arms, palms upward, to a level with your shoulders and stretch them as far as you can outward on each side of you. Think of yourself as trying to tear your arms and shoulders away from your backbone, and you will get the idea. Do this rapidly a dozen times at least once a day.

DeLarsen exercises of the kind called "devitalizing" will free the hands, wrists and arms below the elbow. For these, stand erect as before. Hold your hands up in front of you like the fore legs of a kangaroo. Now, by an effort of your will pull all sensation and consciousness out of fingers, hands



"DEVITALIZING."

and fore arms, and let them be as lifeless and limber as if you did not possess them. Then, using only the muscles from the elbow downward, shake your hands and fingers violently, as though you were trying to shake your fingers loose, and let them fly off into the air. This is done with a wrist motion—forward, back and from side to side, revolving the fore arm for the purpose.

Such shaking, practiced once a day for a few minutes and persisted in, will make little and nimble and graceful any woman's fingers and wrists. Another good finger exercise is to stretch the arms out right and left from the shoulders as far as possible, then spread the fingers as far apart as you can at the knuckles, in and out, in and out, till they fairly ache. This promotes circulation. A lady who does all her housework and attends to a small dairy besides keeps her fingers limber with this simple exercise once or twice a day.

## Care of the Hands.

No matter how rough the work a woman does, it is possible to keep her hands nice looking. Wherever she can she should wear gloves while doing the roughest and heaviest work.

One of the main points in taking care of the hands is to keep them clean. When a manicure operates on the nails the first thing she does is to soak the fingers in warm soapy water. This is an excellent plan unless the hands are already shriveled and rough from having been working in water. But in every case a brisk rub with a hand scrubbing brush is one of the best means of making clean, pretty hands. Just a small scrubbing brush that usually costs 5 cents is as good a finger and nail brush as is made, and it can be kept handy in the kitchen.

After the nails are scrubbed and the hands are thoroughly clean and dry a lotion of some kind should be rubbed

into them. For this there is nothing better than the old standard one of strained lemon juice and pure glycerin mixed in equal parts. Used at night, it will keep the hands smooth and white.

MARY ELIZABETH HART.

## Kind Neighbors.

When Miss Jenkins, after spending fifty-six years in the city of her birth, decided to buy a small farm in the country she determined to miss none of the delights of farming life.

"I'm going to have a steady horse and two cows and some hens," she announced to her brother, to whom she proudly displayed her new property. "The Adams boy from the next house will help me about everything. He'll drive the cows and milk and teach me how to harness, and of course I shall feed the hens and the little pig."

"The little pig!" echoed her brother. "Do you propose to keep a pig? And where, I should like to know?"

"There's room for a small pigpen back of the barn, away from the road and everything," said Miss Jenkins calmly. "Mr. Adams has some cunning little pigs, and that is what I wish. And I asked the Adams boy if he thought when the pig had outgrown the pen I could find some one to take him and give me another little one in exchange, and he seemed sure I could. You've no idea, brother, how obliging the people are here in the country."

## Oliver Wendell Holmes.

Mrs. Rebecca Harding Davis writes of Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes: "Physically he was a very small man, holding himself stiffly erect—his face insignificant as his figure, except for a long obstinate upper lip ('left to me,' he said one day, 'by some ill conditioned great-grandmother'), and eyes full of a wonderful fire and sympathy. No one on whom Dr. Holmes had once looked with interest ever forgot the look—or him. He attracted all kinds of people as a brilliant excitable child would attract them. But nobody, I suspect, ever succeeded in being familiar with him. I remember one evening that he quoted one of his poems, and I was forced stupidly to acknowledge that I did not know it. He fairly jumped to the bookcase, took out the volume and read the verses, standing in the middle of the room, his voice trembling, his whole body thrilling with their meaning. 'There,' he cried at the end, his eyes flashing, 'could anybody have said that better? Ah-h!' with a long indrawn breath of delight as he put the book back."

A wonderful spring tonic. Drives out all winter impurities, gives you strength, health and happiness. That's what Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea will do. 35 cents, Tea or Tablets. Dr. C. E. Linton's drug store.

Subscribe for the Astorian.

# Order Your Calendar for 1906

OF

## The J. S. Dellinger Co.

Astoria, Oregon.

### Fine Line of Samples Now Ready.

We furnish all the latest designs at prices lower than Eastern Houses and save you the freight.

### COME AND SEE US

## FACTS ABOUT ASTORIA AND ITS INDUSTRIES

Astoria today is a bustling, cosmopolitan city of 15,000 people. Its population represents almost every nationality on earth, in consequence of which it is a lively center of business activity. Its advantageous location at the mouth of the great Columbia river makes it the trade mart of the vast productive region of northwestern Oregon and southwestern Washington, and it is the supply point for fully 25,000 people. It is Oregon's second city in size and importance.

The estimate of population here given is conservative. The 1900 government census accredited the city with about 9000 people, but the launching of new enterprises, together with the natural growth, has added many hundreds to the population in the past five years. Failure to develop local resources has resulted in slow growth, but a new era of commercial activity is dawning and the prospects for the city's future are very bright.

On its magnificent location and wonderful natural advantages Astoria bases its expectations of future greatness. Situated on the only fresh-water harbor of importance in the world, with the broad ocean but 10 miles from its wharves, it enjoys marked advantages as a shipping center. The gravity route of the Columbia river is nature's highway for the great inland empire, the immense product of which must be exported from the ocean port. At Astoria the largest ships may find safe moorings, and its harbor will accommodate all the shipping that may ever come to the northwest coast. It is pre-eminently the Pacific slope port, as New York is the Atlantic port, and must soon receive from the transcontinental railroads the recognition which its advantages justify, as has New York on the Atlantic coast.

Development of the lumbering industry will alone make Astoria great. There are 75,000,000,000 feet of timber standing in the forests near the city. This vast timber supply is great enough to keep in steady operation for 20 years 100 large mills, and to afford employment during that period to 15,000 persons in the manufacturing plants, to say nothing of the army of workmen that would be employed in the forests. The first steps towards the development of lumbering have now been taken, and four mills, with a daily output exceeding 300,000 feet, are in operation. The forests are only a short distance from the city, and the cost of

bringing logs to Astoria is light, making this a most desirable point for the manufacturer of lumber. The advantages offered by this city as a milling point are beginning to attract the attention of millmen who desire to operate economically, and before long Astoria will rank as the largest lumbering producing port on the Pacific coast.

The growth of the salmon industry will likewise prove of great benefit to Astoria. By means of artificial propagation, this magnificent business has come to stay. It will be built up, within a few years, to four times its present magnitude, and will then mean more than \$10,000,000 annually to the city. Several Alaskan salmon canneries are owned and operated here and each year bring large sums to their home office. The possibilities of Astoria as a fishing port or center in other lines of fishing industries are also of great importance, and the attention of capitalists is called to this city as a deep-sea fishing center; also to the great runs of genuine French sardines which come into the river by the hundreds of billions every year.

The lower Columbia river district, with its mild climate, offers unsurpassed inducements to dairymen, farmers and small-fruit growers. While small-fruit growing has not been extensively engaged in, those who have followed it have been most successful, and one enterprising grower is now harvesting two strawberry crops a year—the only instance of the kind known in this section of the country. Settlement of the productive lands of the county will work wonders for the city and assist materially in its up-building.

There are many other resources which will combine to bring about the future greatness of Astoria. Here are to be found opportunities for men in every walk of life—capitalists, small investors, farmer, dairymen, fruit-grower and laborer. This new country, where fortunes await the energetic, offers to those seeking location the best advantages of any section of the west.

In every respect Astoria is metropolitan. It enjoys splendid facilities of all kinds, is a pleasure-loving city and thoroughly up-to-date. Thousands of strangers visit Astoria every month, and during the summer season it is the Mecca of those who live in the interior. It has its different quarters, like the larger cities, and, best of

all, it is the healthiest spot on earth.

Astoria wants more people. Its natural resources will easily support from 250,000 to 500,000 population, yet there are only 15,000 people here to reap the benefits that nature has so generously placed at their disposal. The homeseeker will find no better place to locate, and few equal places. Labor is always in demand, at the highest wages, and there is much encouragement for the man who wishes to engage in business. Strangers often remark the uniform courtesy of the people and the general effort on the part of Astorians to make matters pleasant for visitors. The homeseeker or investor who fails to visit Astoria will make a great mistake, for no other community in the Pacific northwest offers such opportunities as the lower Columbia river district.

Astoria has a \$300,000 gravity water system, a paid fire department, first-class street car service, gas and electric lighting systems, free public library, unexcelled transportation facilities, complete school system, 40 civic societies, three daily and six weekly newspapers, excellent telegraph and telephone service, three banks carrying deposits of about \$2,000,000, two express offices, first-class theaters, 14 churches, labor unions representing every branch of trade, two energetic commercial organizations, two social clubs, admirably conducted hospital, miles of manufacturing sites, plenty of fire residence and business property. Is the only fresh-water seaport on the Pacific coast; is situated at the mouth of a river that drains an empire; has a harbor large enough to accommodate the combined shipping of the Pacific coast; has a trunk-line railroad connecting it with four transcontinental railroads; is the uttermost railroad extension point on the American continent; is 200 miles nearer Yokohama and other oriental ports than any other Pacific coast port; is 160 miles nearer the Cape Nome mining country than any other port on the Pacific coast; is the salmon shipping center of the world; is the center of one of the greatest possible dairy industries that the country today possesses.

It is the only place where the royal chinook salmon is packed; has substantial public and business buildings, factories and handsome residences.

## Astoria's School System.

Astoria's school system is not surpassed by that of any other city of the size in the west. At present there

are six large school buildings here. The schools are conveniently located in all sections of the city, and in every respect are modern in their appointments. Well-appointed schools are to be found throughout the county, and children living on farms and in villages enjoy educational advantages almost equal to those afforded city children.

## Astoria's Water System.

Astoria possesses a \$200,000 gravity water system, which is not equalled in equipment by any other system in the Pacific northwest. The water works are operated by the municipal government as represented by the water commission, and constitute the city's most valuable asset. The water is brought from Bear creek, about 10 miles distant, which has its source in the mountains.

The reservoir is situated on the plateau back of the city, where the supply is regulated. The water system of Astoria is extensive enough to supply the needs of 100,000 people, besides affording fire protection to all parts of the city.

## The Lumbering Industry.

The mouth of the Columbia river has the greatest body of timber tributary and available of any point in the world.

The lumbering business is the largest in the Pacific northwest; it outranks in value of product any other line. Production of wheat is a close second, being worth \$17,000,000 a year, while the value of the lumber output is \$18,000,000. Coal, gold and silver, fruit, cattle and sheep, wool and fish, all of which are produced in great abundance, fall far below, nor hardly equal in the aggregate, the wealth derived from the forests. The town, therefore, that commands the greatest resources available of fine timber must have a great outlook. Demand for timber will not decrease, but become greater with every year.

The timber trees of the forests tributary to Astoria are, in order of quality: Douglas fir, commercially known as Oregon pine; hemlock, spruce and cedar. There are also soft, or birdseye, maple, vine maple, alder, wild cherry, willow, etc.

The fir is both red and yellow. It grows five to 14 feet in diameter, and 150 to 300 feet tall; 391 feet is said to have been measured on one fallen tree in the coast mountains. Considerable noble fir, or larch, and some white pine are found on the highest of the coast

mountains, but little near Astoria. The spruce, of the tideland species, is found only on the west slopes of the coast mountains. It attains a diameter varying from about an average of six feet to 16 or 17; and specimens 57 and 63 feet each in girth have been measured—19 to 21 feet in diameter. Hemlock occurs as a mixed or smaller growth with fir and spruce, trees seldom being of great height, although often very large. Yet cedar is found mixed with the other timbers, the trees seldom being of greater height, although often very large. Yet cedar is not plentiful in this section. In general estimates of timber production 20,000 feet to the acre are allowed. Single acres have been known to produce ten times this amount. Quarter sections of timberland on the market are usually estimated at 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 feet each, board measure.

## Mills and Manufacturing.

Although manufacturing is as yet in its infancy in Astoria, more than 4300 persons are employed in the institutions now doing business here. The salmon industry employs by far the greatest number of persons, but the seasons extend over a period of only about six months, and at other times those engaging in it follow other lines of pursuit. The lumbering industry, including box factories, barrel factories, etc., is rapidly assuming proportions, and will, within a few years, outrank the fishing interests.

Astoria wants more manufacturing concerns, and offers the very best inducements to capitalists. Here are to be found unexcelled sites, with the advantage of both rail and water connections, and the intending investor in western properties should look over the Astoria situation. Sites can be secured at very low prices.

More than \$3,000,000 is invested in manufacturing plants here, while the value of the yearly product exceeds \$6,500,000. In all, 4341 persons are employed, receiving annual wages that aggregate \$2,959,600.

## Salmon Industry.

Astoria owes its existence largely to the great salmon industry of which it is the center. Year after year the Columbia river has given up its wealth of fish, and in the past 25 years has yielded \$75,000,000, nearly all of which has been placed in circulation in this city. Where other crops have failed, the salmon supply has maintained its average of production, and in this respect can be classed as one of Oregon's

greatest resources.

The annual salmon yield of the Columbia river is valued at \$3,000,000. The spring fishing season lasts only about four months—from April 15 to August 25—so it means \$750,000 monthly to those interested in it and those who live at and near the seat of the industry.

## The Dairying Industry.

Dairying in Clatsop county is in its infancy, and very few dairymen realize the natural advantages of this country. The climate, coupled with the productivity of the soil, makes it an ideal district for production of butter and cheese; dairymen are taking more interest in the breed and care of stock. With the genuine butter cow, such as few here have as yet, much better results may be obtained, though even now the luxurious pasturage enables the cows to furnish an abundance of rich milk, with more than an average of butter fat. A modern equipped creamery is in operation in Astoria, furnishing the farmers a ready sale for their cream, at an average price for the year of 22½ cents per pound for butter fat; and the cows yield, under good care, about 225 pounds of butter fat per year. There is general interest in increasing the dairy business; many of the dairymen are preparing to enlarge their herds, and new dairies are being started. Every-growing grass and the best market in the world make this an inviting field for those who understand the care of cows.

All the Oregon coast country, especially that near the mouth of the Columbia river, is very similar to the great dairying sections of Europe, such as Denmark, Holland and the Channel Islands. The winters, however, are milder and the summers dryer.

The lands best adapted to grass-growing are the tidelands, which are river bottoms adjoining the Columbia or its branches, and overflowed by the highest tides. These lands may be reclaimed by diking, at an expense of about \$10 per acre. By diking large tracts by machinery—with steam dredges—the expense may be reduced, and more substantial dikes erected. One acre of tideland has been shown to be ample for keeping one cow the entire year. There are still in Clatsop county about 20,000 acres of tideland to be diked, much of it being easily cleared after the diking is done. This is no experiment, as many of the best dairy farms have been made on diked tideland.

For further information Send \$1.00 for a year's Subscription to the Weekly Astorian.